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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8. | NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1879. | NUMBER 6.

THE REOPENING —OF THE— ADAMS HOUSE, —BY— MRS. A. X. BARBER, 203 Broadway, CINCINNATI, O

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I have made ample preparation for all those who may favor me with a call to be PROPERLY AND POLITELY SERVED. All goods will be delivered free of charge.

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POPULATION OF THE EARTH, 1878.

The fifth publication of Bam and Wagner's well-known *Bevolkerung der Erd*, is just out. According to these statistics the total population of the world is now 1,439,145,300, divided among the continents as follows: Europe, 312,308,480; Asia, 831,000,000; Africa, 205,219,500; Australia and Polynisia, 4,411,300; America, 86,116,000. The following table gives the latest results for the chief countries in the world:

EUROPE.	
Germany, 1875,	42,727,360
Aust'a-Hung'y, 1876,	37,350,000
Switzerland, 1876,	2,759,854
Netherlands, 1876,	3,865,456
Europ'n Russia, 1872,	72,392,770
Finland, 1875,	1,912,647
Sweeden, 1876,	4,429,713
Norway, 1875,	1,807,555
Denmark, 1876,	1,903,000
Belgium, 1875,	5,336,185
France, 1876,	36,905,788
Great Britain, 1878,	34,242,969
Iceland, 1876,	71,300
Spain (without Canaries), 1871,	16,526,511
Portugal (with Azores), 1875,	4,319,284
Italy, 1876,	27,769,475
European Turkey (before division),	9,573,000
Roumania, 1873,	5,073,000
Servia, 1876,	1,366,923
Greece, 1870,	1,457,694
ASIA.	
Siberia, 1873,	3,440,362
Russian Cen. Asia,	4,505,876
Bokhara,	3,030,000
Caucasia, 1876,	5,391,744
Asiatic Turkey,	17,880,000
Arabia (indep.),	3,700,000
Persia,	6,000,000
Afghanistan,	4,000,000
Beloochistan,	650,000
China proper,	405,000,000
China's borderlands, including Western Turkistan, and Hungaria,	29,580,000
Japan, 1874,	33,623,373
British India, within British Burmah, 1872	188,421,264
Native States,	52,110,200
Ceylon, 1875,	2,459,542
Brit. Burmah, 1871,	2,747,148
Burmah,	4,000,000
Siam,	8,750,000
Anam,	21,900,000
Fr. Cochin China, 1875,	1,600,000
W. Indian Islands,	35,051,000
AUSTRALIA, ETC.	
New So. Wales, 1876,	630,843
Victoria, 1876,	841,938
So. Australia, 1836,	229,630
Queensland, 1876,	187,100
Tasmania, 1876,	105,480
W. Australia, 1876,	27,321
New Zealand and Chatham, 1876,	444,545
Rest of Polynesia,	1,896,000

AFRICA—In 1877 Algeria had 2,867,626 inhabitants. The population of Egypt is now estimated at 17,000,000, and the equatorial regions of Africa at 44,000,000. Kaferland north of the Transvaal is estimated at 1,000,000; Orange River Free State, 65,000; the Transvaal, 275,000; Natal (in 1875), 326,959 inhabitants; and cape colony, 1,148,462.

AMERICA.—The United States, 1878, 30,000,000; Greenland, 1876, is estimated to have a population of 10,000; Nicaragua, 1877, 300,000, Brazil, 1872, 11,108,291; Guinea, 1875, 342,300; Ecuador, 1875, 1,000,000; Peru, 1866, 3,000,000; Chili, 1875; 2,333,568; Uraguay, 1876, 445,000; Paraguay, 1876, 293,844.—Phonetic Journal, England.

It is a favorite argument with the Democratic apologists of Southern outrages to say that intimidation was practiced in the North and laboring men compelled to vote as their employers dictated. When it shall be shown that a Northern voter has been shot down and the polls surrounded by armed ruffians, we shall be prepared to admit the force of the argument. Till then the country will continue to distinguish between influences that appeal to a voter's interest and influences whose power lies in the rifle and the midnight torch. A very palpable difference which no artifice of sophistry can conceal.—Virginia Star.

HELP OURSELVES.

The subjoined, from the *National Monitor*, is so full of wholesome suggestions that ought to be kept constantly before our people that we reproduce it in our columns and advise other journals published in the interest of the race to do likewise:

"The negro must do for himself just what other people worthy of emulation have done for themselves; no more, no less, and then he will become similarly appreciated, but not till then. We can look back through the telescope of authentic history more than twenty-five hundred years. We can see two hundred generations come and fill their career on earth and pass away. Tribes and tongues and nations have risen and fallen. From all conditions—from the savage state, from the state of slavery, from serfdom, from political dependence, and from under the very strongest possible prejudices—nations of all races in Europe, in Asia and in Africa have risen up and flourished, leaving behind them abundant evidence of their wealth, skill and prowess; but nowhere in the history of man is it recorded of any tribe or race that they grew to independence and national distinction on the sympathy, philanthropy and charity of others outside of themselves—or at all trusted merely to the goodness of their oppressors for relief from their oppression. They rose by industry, self-culture, frugality and the royal use of their defensive arms. He must demonstrate his manhood, and, as it may be necessary, demonstrate his ability to defend his manhood. Then the base-born imp of color-prejudice will go away and drown itself in the sea of oblivion. He must rise from dependence to independence. The plow, the school, the press and the pulpit must be taxed to their utmost capacity for good.

The colored people must generally own well cultivated farms. They must work and not spend their time in idleness and gab. An idle colored boy or an idle colored girl—North or South—is a dead weight on the shoulders of the race. We must *produce more than we consume*, man for man. We must own railroad and steamboat and bank stock; we must do business as others do. We must be able to give checks for labor as well as receive checks for labor. In short, we must acquire wealth and rise above respectable indigence and bread-and-butter slavery. We can do it, and must do it, or retire from the struggle for recognized manhood. We must fight our way into the public schools and become liberal patrons of seminaries, colleges and universities."

SLAVES OR FREEMEN?

Who formed this earth?

Who owns it?

Is it the Father who is in Heaven?

Are we His children?

Are we equal before His sight?

Or has He no children but dukes, lords, and land-grabbing vagabonds?

If we are all His equal children, are we not "heirs-at-law" to our Father's estate?

Are the dukes and lords and land-grabbing vagabonds robbers of our inheritance?

Are the things called governments partakers and profiters in this great crime?

Do our hunger and nakedness cry out for the land?

Should we alter the thing called governments?

If men cannot pluck intelligence and manhood enough to answer these questions, truly, then, slavery is their natural position. If we are too stupid to see this truth, too cowardly to proclaim it, too base to assert our natural dignity as men, then let us lie down quietly and hug our chains. It is the doom that is fated and fitted for us.—*Irish World.*

"Two mouths with but a single stew, two spoons that dip as one," as the young man remarked to his dearly beloved after giving his economical order of "one stew, two spoons."—Ex.

EIGHTY, SEVENTY-NINE.

We commend to our readers the subjoined excellent advice for this year from the *Inter-Ocean* of the 1st instant:

This is the first day of the new year, and a good time to "turn over a new leaf," and resolve upon a programme of improvement. Every one can easily be a little, if not a good deal, better than during the preceding twelve-month. Set the mark high, and live as nearly up to it as possible. Resolve, among other things, that during the coming year:

1. You will curb your temper and your passions. Violent pleasures, artificial excitement, or a free rein to a temper easily provoked, consume life as well as render it unhappy.

2. That, if addicted to profanity, in even the smallest degree, you will abandon it. Aside from moral and religious considerations, swearing is degrading and vulgar, and betrays a poverty of expression.

3. That for a year to come, whatever the temptation to do otherwise, you will tell the truth. Lying grows upon a man, and is a contemptible, as well as odious, habit. Reform it altogether.

4. Resolve to speak ill of no man or woman, except under proper provocation, and to the person's face. The slanderer deserves a place in that lake which burneth with fire and brimstone.

5. Swear off from alcoholic drinks, and put the dimes and quarters and halves you have been accustomed to spend for liquid lightning into a savings box. You will stand on your head with surprise and gratification when you come to count up the accumulation at the end of the year.

6. Be industrious, keep your promises, pay your debts, be charitable; in short, take a big stride ahead in a wiser, better, more intelligent and useful life, and the year will not only prove a happier one to you, but you will emerge from it more successful, more honored, and richer in everything than on this day when you begin the work of reform. Try it.

The *Courier-Journal* asks Col. Ingersoll to state frankly if he believes there is any such place as Halifax.—Item.

This suggests a much more pertinent and witty question once put by Sydney Smith to a French Ingersoll, who had been making an obtrusive display of skepticism at a dinner at Holland house. He had asserted that he "could not believe what he couldn't see," and while enlarging on the impossibility of blind faith, he was liberally filling himself with soup that he declared excellent. "Pray," said the canon of St. Paul's, who, without a pun was a "big gun," "do you believe in a cook?"—Ind. Saturday Herald.

After a most exciting canvass on the money question in every State of the Union, and after the Greenback party had polled one million and a quarter of votes, Congress meets and remains in session for weeks and there is not a whisper about greenbacks save only the letter of Judge Buckner to his Democratic constituents advising them that greenbacks are unconstitutional. A very singular fact, indeed.—Ind. Sun.

History has much to say about brave men whose names will go down to posterity as brilliant examples, but history, we notice has nothing to say about the young man who makes his first appearance in public with his wife and baby! He is indeed a hero, and his name should be emblazoned on the pages of history in letters of gold.—New York Express.

WHICH TOLD THE TRUTH?

The *Southern Workman*, published in the interest of Hampton Institute, and a professed friend of the colored people, says:

"In Northern cities where, for more than a generation, colored people have lived by thousands, have had the advantages of schools, of wealthy and devoted friends, have made remarkable progress in their political rights, in education and, to a degree, in wealth, yet, on the general social line, they have not advanced a step."

The New York *World*, well known not to be very deeply in love with the colored people, and therefore not likely to give them more credit than they deserve, speaks of them as follows:

"The colored people have the same ambitions and the same sensitive feelings as their white brethren, and castes are as closely defined. The best phase of their life in the North is to be seen in Washington. The openings there for persons of ambition and taste are greater, and educated men and women have gone there—the men as clerks in the departments and the women as teachers in the public schools—and with the native residents who have been educated in Northern seminaries form a select society of their own. In this city the wealth and educated colored residents form a circle of much refinement and culture. They have their receptions, their social enjoyments, parties and balls. They drive in their own carriages behind fast horses, and it is quite a common thing to see them driven by white drivers. In the homes of many of them white servants are employed. The colored population of this city is about 20,000. They have eleven churches and many beneficial, literary and missionary societies. There are thirty-six colored teachers distributed in the public schools, and they are very good teachers, too. It is a remarkable fact that a colored man or woman is very rarely interred in Potter's Field. They take good care of their deserving poor, provide for them, and when they die bury them decently."

We leave to an impartial public to decide which of these papers speak the truth.

Co-operation seems to be flourishing in Germany, the co-operative associations having made steady progress during the past year, notwithstanding the general stagnation in business there as elsewhere. Their number has reached 3,300, with more than 1,000,000 members, and the business transacted exceeded $6,000,000. Their capital in stock, buildings and other property, and in cash resources, is estimated at $40,000,000.—*Irish World.*

The longer I live, the more certain I am that the great difference between men is *energy*, invincible determination, an honest purpose once fixed, and their death or victory. This quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity, will make one man great without it.—Belmont.

We ask our friends to send us short, helpful, hopeful, inspiring articles. No essays, no problems, no dividing of forces. Let us unite and build up, and instruct, and show the people, and the children too, the beauty and power of wisdom.—Journal of Education.

"Give me a cure for the toothache. Quick Sufferer." Place the aching tooth near the heels of a mule. One touch of mule sets all nature aching, and relieves the patient too, immediately sudden to think about.—Keokuk Constitution.

Mrs. Spilkins thinks Grant must be popular in Paris. She notices they've even named an avenue after him, the Champs Ulysses.—Commercial Advertiser.

Talmage appreciates the excellency of success. He conciliates the newspaper reporters and sings praises to printer's ink.—Indianapolis Sun.

HUMOROUS.

Whisky is about the only enemy man has succeeded in really loving.—Danbury News.

Bracing weather is the kind that suits the suspender manufacturer.—Rome Sentinel.

The Albany *Journal* speaks of a couple of tramps with hearts that dead-beat as one.

The bicycle is unknown around the North pole. Up there they ride on ice cycles.—Boston Post.

"To what base use do we come at last?" as the shingle said to the upturned boy.—New York News.

This is a good time for bashful young men and maidens to break the ice.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

"O for a thousand tongues," exclaimed a Philadelphia grocer. He meant smoked tongues.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

They went fishing. She looked languidly at him, and said: "I wish the fish would bite at your hook. If I was a fish I would."—Sun.

Remark of Wade Hampton directly after being thrown from his mule: "Why, see here! that must have the solid North."—Buffalo Express.

The Rome *Sentinel* asks: "How sleep the brave?" Like a top, old boy; like a top since the old lady put flannel blankets on the bed.—Utica Observer.

If "every man is the architect of his own fortune," the most of them had better abandon architecture and go to sawing wood.—Binghampton Republican.

The other morning a Fourth avenue lady received a telegram that her father was dead. "Now," said she, "John can't help buying me some new clothes."

A mule's head does not contain a brain capable of culture and refined rearing, but it is wonderful to what extent the other end of him can be reared.—N. Y. Mail.

We no longer question the propriety of considering vessels in the feminine gender. They run each other down almost every day in the English Channel.—Turner's Falls Reporter.

The tender solicitude with which a mother cherishes her first born is considerably less than nothing to the affectionate care which the barber's boy bestows on your silk hat just as you are about to leave the studio.—Puck.

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver"—but there's no use chucking a copper cent into a contribution box loud enough to make the folk on the back seat think the communion service has tumbled off the altar.—Elmira Gazette.

Can't Edison invent a wig for bald-headed butter—one that can be taken off when a person gets ready to eat? Such an invention would save us the trouble of pulling out the natural hairs one by one.—Whitehall Times.

The shadow of crime which has rested so heavily upon Connecticut was lifted somewhat a few days ago, when seventeen Connecticut roosters completely whipped seventeen New York roosters—killing the most of them, we are delighted to mention.—Danbury News.

The nights are growing cold and frosty, and you never think about locking the front door till after you have put out the light and crawled into bed. And then—it would shock a burglar to hear your remarks as you stand shivering in the hall feeling for the key.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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D. C. HILL, Ouachita.
J. S. HINTON, Indiana.
WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
CHARLES T. GRAHAM, Ohio.
S. W. SMITH, Richland.

IT is pleasant to be "recognized." We all like it.

IT must be a dreadful thing to be consumed by the internal fires of envy.

THE number of sore-heads has been largely increased since our last issue.

THE article "Disfranchise Them," in our issue of 21st December, seems to have made the "fur fly."

THE *People's Advocate* says "Senator Bruce has invested in 3,000 acres in New Mexico and purposes to establish a ranche."

To young ladies seeking positions in the Mint, we commend the fable of the dog that lost the substance while snapping at the shadow.

"INTIMIDATION at the muzzle of the musket or at the door of the pantry, involves the same principle," is what Gov. Garcelon, of Maine, has to say about it in his message.

HAVING occasion to leave the city for awhile on business, we are glad to be able to announce that Mr. T. de S. Tucker has kindly consented to take charge of our editorial columns during our absence.

RUMORS from Washington multiply thick and fast to the sore discomfort of some of the Federal officials in the granite building. Truly, uneasy moves the body that holds an official position. In this respect, who would not be an "out?"

THE bill calling a constitutional convention has been signed by the Governor and duly promulgated in the official journal. Additional taxation, political hurly-burly, first-class bull-dozing, and all the other adjuncts of a Louisiana campaign, are now in order. Trot 'em out.

WE made a short visit to the United States Mint, last Monday, and found Gov. Foote, superintendent, at his post. Agreeable and courteous, he soon made us quite at ease in his venerable presence. Mr. Davis, the coiner, is also an affable, clever gentleman, destined to attain great popularity among our people.

THE proposition of Senator Windom to furnish aid by the national government to the colored people in the bull-dozed districts who may desire to seek more peaceful localities is a commendable one, and would, if adopted, do more to suppress lawlessness in the South than a thousand investigation committees.

SUBSTANTIAL encouragement in the acceptable shape of quite a number of annual paid subscribers has been received lately from Rayville, Richland, and from Plaquemine parish, and our new agent in the latter parish writes that he expects to send more next week. This shows what can be done when our agents make an effort, and we trust our agents in other parishes will either send us some evidence that they are trying to help us or send in their resignations so that we can appoint others that will interest themselves in our behalf.

MORALS OF COLORED WOMEN.

In every stage of social development—in the savage, barbarous or civilized—woman is held, at the best, to be the inferior of man by conventional rules arising from the arbitrary nature of man, sanctioned largely by the weakness of woman herself. Instead of studying to throw off the trammels that beset her pathway to rise to the dignified place for which nature intended her as a companion for man, she allows herself too generally to be made only a plaything. Her very art of pleasing, which is a happy provision of her nature to administer to the highest good of man, is too commonly the road to her ruin; for while she is dispensing her charms to smooth the wrinkled and troubled brow of the lord of creation, she, alas! often falls a prey to unprincipled man. Now, if this be sometimes the condition of woman in a highly cultured state, what can we conceive must be the many pitfalls into which she will fall, when she has no resource from self or from others to guard her condition? We have been led to these reflections by an article relative to the morals of colored women, in the *Southern Workman*, a periodical issued by the scholars of Hampton Institute in Virginia. The writer states that while colored men are being improved by the establishment of schools and other appliances, colored women are far from receiving a proportionate share of attention, and their morals are, in consequence, not much above what they were at the close of the war. To an extent, this statement is painfully true. Every hamlet and village in the South removed from the great centres of salutary influence, present scenes of the immorality of colored women not far removed from the plantation kind, of days before the war. The ambition of these miserable wretches is to ape the manners and style of some mistress of "the lord of the manor" in days of auld lang syne. With no idea that woman can have a higher end in life than to do the pleasing thing for the selfish despot—man, they punish by frivolity the few allotted days of their existence. But what wonder is it that the women of a race degraded for generations by a social system that warred unrelentingly on good morals, should still be at the end of thirteen years of freedom not far removed from their former state? The wonder, rather, is, that there is an appreciable change for the better anywhere in the country; for there is certainly a growing change to be seen at the centres of population and intelligence. The time was but a few years since even here in New Orleans, a city not highly credited by the outside world with too much morality, when colored women were accustomed to flaunt the red rag of their concubineage in the faces of the better class of their sex; to-day, we do not hazard much, when we say we do not believe there is one to be found to avow such a social standing without the crimson glow of shame mantling the cheek. But to hasten the time when colored women can be emancipated from the debased morals, drilled into them by a poisonous though now dead institution, the causes which gave rise to and tend keep alive this low condition of our females should be removed. Seminaries and schools generally can do much to eradicate the evil; but even these powerful agencies will be greatly misspent, if the radical source of the mischief remains. Slavery degraded the colored woman to a point that she became the pliant, willing tool of the white man's purpose. This generated into a habit. With the death of slavery we had hoped to have seen this limb of it dead with it; but it seems to be as full of sap as ever it was in days of yore. So long as race caste in this country will deny the white and colored the right to seal their mutual loves in honorable marriage, so long will this abomination curse the women of our race and, thereby indirectly, the white women. Enact and execute stringent laws punishing illicit commerce between white men and colored women, or remove all prejudicial restraints of law and society, leaving them free to marry.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

A bill has been introduced in the House looking to an adjournment on the first proximo.

The bill calling for a constitutional convention has become a law, Gov. Nicholls having affixed his official signature.

The bill abolishing the Louisiana State Lottery Company passed the House last Saturday. The friends of the measure in the Senate failed utterly to suspend the rules and bring the bill up before that body on Tuesday last, the significance of which presages its ultimate defeat.

The New Orleans *Democrat* has seemingly lost its grip upon the Legislature, as evidenced on last Tuesday in the fact that Green, the contumacious witness, was sustained by a vote of the House in his refusal to answer as to who were the party or parties that instigated him in preferring charges against the State Printer. For once the "organ's" lash has failed of its wonted power.

Rumor has it that considerable uneasiness has crept into the United States Senatorial fight. The friends of Kenner and Eustis are reported as evincing a great deal of bitterness towards each other, and were it not for the fact that although Jonas occasionally makes a spurt but really has no permanent following in the race, a deadlock would be inevitable. Gov. Nicholls's signature to the bill calling for a constitutional convention has changed very much the whole senatorial question. The probabilities of his being the "dark horse" are discussed very generally in political circles. Has Jonas been holding together a machine around which this "dark horse" will muster a following? It looks much as if Louisiana will adopt the South Carolina programme.

PERSONAL.

We note the arrival of Samuel Ireland, Esq., of Washington city. We trust that however long or short may be his stay, it may prove pleasant.

Hon. A. J. Dumont left for Washington on last evening. Rumors are many as to the motive of his visit. Does the marshalship enter into the question?

We are glad to note the return of Hon. J. Henri Burch, who looks very much invigorated from his somewhat extended trip to the city of "magnificent distances."

Miss Mattie Ewing, of Mobile, arrived in the city last Wednesday evening, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paris. She left Thursday evening for Bonham, Texas, *via* Galveston.

Some of our lady teachers, in consequence of non-payment of their salaries and the wants occasioned thereby, are applying for positions in the Mint and other public offices. We wish all such success.

Quite a large number of persons gathered at the depot yesterday afternoon for the purpose of bidding bon voyage to Gov. Pinchback who left for Washington, D. C. Among those present we noticed the Hon. R. O. Hebert, Republican candidate at the last election for Congress. The warmth of feeling displayed in the Governor's behalf, through the congratulations tendered him by his friends as they crowded around him, was no doubt gratifying to him. It showed conclusively that he is the representative of a great and growing class of our people.

THE sales of cotton yesterday were confined to 8000 bales at prices requiring a pretty general reduction of ⅛c. in our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot
Inferior	6¾@7	—
Low Ordinary	7⅛@7⅜	—
Ordinary	7⅜@7⅝	7½
Strict Ordinary	7½@7⅝	—
Good Ordinary	7¾@7⅞	7¾
Strict Good Ordinary	8 @8⅛	—
Low Middling	8 @8⅛	8⅛
Strict Low Middling	8¼@8⅜	—
Middling	8½@8⅝	8⅝
Strict Middling	8¾@8⅞	—
Good Middling	9⅛@9¼	9⅛
Middling Fair	10@10¼	10

WASHINGTON

Under the Gas Light.

Eccentricities of Eccentric Characters.

The New Pension Bill.

Where Shall the Colored People Go?

Mr. Editor; Great cities do not always produce great men, indeed the master spirits of the world—those who by superior intelligence and indomitable will have brushed away the *debris* of crumbling institutions based upon popular belief but erroneous principles—founded empires; led as pioneers in the realm of science, religion and politics—in short, those who have made the world better by having lived in it, come often from the farm, the village, the out-of-the-way corner of this great universe, which, but for the fact of having produced these giants, would not be honored by a place in geography.

By spending a few days in Washington, mingling freely with the heterogeneous crowd who yearly assemble at this political mecca, one will find this truth daily—I may say hourly, illustrated.

Washington, as a great and beautiful city, her broad streets, her boulevards, her matchless public buildings, musical in their symmetry, stamps her at once the leading city of the United States, but she airs her charms under borrowed lights.

Strange as it may seem, she has, within the last half century, produced fewer men of mark—men whose work is still seen and felt by mankind—who have written their name on fame's imperishable scroll than almost any other city of equal size in the country. Another singular fact that is observed by almost every intelligent visitor to this place is that in most instances the man who, by accident or design, pitches his domicile here feels that he is an individual of greater importance than any of his rural brethren. The egotism of some of these gentlemen would be insufferable were it not relieved by a ridiculosity absolutely unparalleled. It may be truthfully said that however short Washington has fallen in the production of great men, she is more than compensated by the representative character which each male citizen, of whatever persuasion is supposed to take on by a residence here. Almost every man who holds a government position, and I care not how insignificant and menial that position may be, considers himself, to use an expression current in this part of the moral vineyard, "the representative of the race"—a national man.

How often such men as Douglass, Pinchback, Bruce Bassett, Turner, and others, have been made to hide their heads in shame by the misuse and misappropriation of this phrase. Only those who know them best can appreciate.

The "national men" above referred to, appreciating the *responsibility* that had fallen upon their shoulders by the emancipation of the colored race, and the reconstruction of certain States South of Mason and Dixon's line, organized what was at the time known as "The Colored Men's National Committee," whose duty it was to pass upon the claims of aspiring colored men here and elsewhere for recognition at the hands of the National Administration in the matter of appointments. A great newspaper, intended to be national in character, published at Washington, devoted to the interests of the colored people, supported by a long list of subscribers situated in every State and Territory, particularly the Southern States, backed by the pecuniary assistance and broad philanthropy of the old abolition sentiment of the country, degenerated within a few short months into the personal organ of two or three men. The interest of the race was subordinated at one time to a petty quarrel between two obscure political bankrupts.

Now, Mr. Editor, while I claim that my strictures on Washington are just and truthful, I am unwilling to make the impression that (there are not honorable exceptions to the rule implied) I am bound by every consideration of honor, justice and propriety to state that there are men in Washington — residents here—who would be an honor to any community. Aside from the seemingly disparaging picture which I have presented, Washington affords an exceptional field for careful analysis of human character. Here every phase and type of mankind congregates and expresses itself. Here one will meet the man who, many years ago, imposed upon himself a solemn oath never to cut his hair until Henry Clay should be made President. Another character, with dreamy eyes and cadaverous face, with clothing whose seediness suggest the romantic days of Noah, tells you, in confidence, that he has taken an oath never to pare the nail of his forefinger until female suffrage—that melennium of which theorists dream—shall obtain throughout the length and breadth of this great country.

If never a very accurate or constant attendant upon Sabbath School in youth, and therefore irreverently inclined, visit one of our great hotels on Sunday morning and you will there meet the man who advised—Did I say advised?—compelled Abraham Lincoln to issue the emancipation proclamation. These are peculiar, eccentric, if not distinguished characters, but not more distinguished than the nine hundred and ninety-nine gentlemen of the same cloth who are prepared to prove by incontrovertible evidence, swear upon the backs of ten thousand bibles that their fathers—each to the exclusion of all the rest—first inaugurated the antislavery or abolition movement.

S. S. Prentiss has been credited with having dubbed Washington as "The City of Magnificent Distances," but were he living now he would call it the City of Heroes.

BLAINE RESOLUTIONS.

The Blaine Resolutions, although introduced some weeks since, are still the subject of interesting and sometimes angry discussion by all classes of our people, and their purpose, tenor and effect, condemned or eulogized according to the political bearing of the persons engaged in the discussion.

Prudent men are not anxious to express opinions upon questions whose truth or falsity are to be demonstrated by events still undeveloped, although the surface evidence may be sufficient to convince them; and yet we all know that however pronounced the outrages upon citizens of the South may appear by the testimony now being taken by the Teller Committee, there will be majority and minority report.

Really, Mr. Editor, the conduct of the white league, bull-dozer or what not, in his determination to secure the solidarity of the South, has resorted to methods of outrage and violence which would disgrace Sitting Bull in his palmiest days.

It does not strike you and your many intelligent readers as a herculean task, assumed by the gifted and dreamy Lamar—to prove to the world that there is perfect political freedom and protection of rights at the South to-day; that the outrages alleged by the Republicans against the purity of the ballot box; the damnable machinations of the bull-dozer to secure by fraud what he failed to secure by fairness are but cruel and strategetic efforts on the part of Republicans to revive sectional strife and destroy the political welfare and commercial prosperity of that section of the union.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

Congress has at last, under the pressure of public sentiment in the interest of a long suffering but patient class, passed a bill to pay arrearage of pensions. The colored people have a greater interest in this measure than the ordinary bills that receive executive sanction. In order to illustrate how greatly they as a class have suffered by the application of the old pension laws, I give you but a single case recently decided by the committee on pensions, of the Senate:

A colored woman, named Mary Emma Baptist, of Philadelphia, whose husband died in the service of his country in 1863, made application in the regular way for the pension due to herself and child; she fortified her rights to the pension by exhibiting a land warrant which she, as widow of the soldier, received from the Treasury Department.

Yet, strange as it may seem, the investigation of this case proved that because she had refused to forfeit her rights by the acceptance of a small sum from unscrupulous claim agents—the go-betweens of the pension office—this woman was kept out of her money for twelve years. She at last appealed to Congress for relief; her prayer was granted but her pension, under the infamous law to which I have referred, began only from the passage of the act of relief, so that with all the proof which a just claim could afford place in the hands of the government, this poor woman was robbed (I beg pardon for the expression) of the money which had accumulated in the treasury as the result of her husband's services for twelve long wearisome years. This bill will remedy to some extent the evils of which this one case is the index.

WHERE SHALL WE GO?

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, has recently introduced a resolution looking to the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report upon the feasibility of acquiring a part, if not all, of the Indian Territory as a permanent home for such of the colored people as may be desirous of taking leave of the south-land wherein the shot-gun has become an agricultural implement.

Whether the success of this resolution will solve the Southern problem is a question which cannot now be accurately determined, but it is one which I promise you shall receive an energetic airing in the next letter from VINDEX.

J. L. MCCLURE. J. S. MCCLURE.

McCLURE,
(Successor to ALBERT WANGENHEIM)

ARTIST

—AND—

PHOTOGRAPHER,

131......POYDRAS ST......131

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20	..	500 are ..	10,000
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500	..	20 are ..	10,000
1,000	..	10 are ..	10,000

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ALL LETTERS UNANSWERED MEAN A NEGATIVE REPLY.

Feb24

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1379.

COME all ye disconsolate and bathe your weary souls in the exhortations of the LOUISIANIAN.

MR. CHAS. GORDON, clerk of the court in Plaquemine, has been in the city for a few days visiting relatives. He leaves to-day on the Natchez.

THE many lovers already to be found upon the porticos of some of our principal streets is an evidence that "spring, spring, beautiful spring" is rapidly approaching, and will be a welcome visitor.

AMONG the many witnesses summoned to this city were Messrs. Coolidge, Nealey and Buckingham. They have been in the city for the past week and express themselves as much pleased with the appearance of things generally.

THERE was quite a gathering of gentlemen at the residence of J. Henri Burch on last Thursday evening for the purpose of discussing the proposition suggested by Senator Windom. The result of the meeting will be in our next issue.

"THE old Tom cat" no longer holds his place around the domestic hearth. He

Turns with bliss
To a lovely miss,

and, from the melodious strains that follow, one would think that Puss was tickled—with delight.

A neck-tie and masquerade soiree was given on last Monday evening, at 335 Terpsichore street, which was well attended, and a nice time was had in general. The dancers tripped the light fantastic toe until early morn. It will long be remembered as one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This well known theatre produced a powerful programme the past week but a still more powerful one is down for the next, and that is "Jennie Hughes' Spectacular Ballet Dramatic Company and J. H. Mack's Vaudeville Troupe," the most elegant, diversified entertainment of the present day. Don't fail to see it. Commences Sunday night, Jan. 26, 1879.

THERE is no mistaking or disguising the fact that the association of ladies known as the "Busy Bees," who are supplying a want long felt, made a complete success last Wednesday evening at St. Phillips's Chapel. Their object is certainly commendable. A goodly number of our best were present and the music, singing, reading of fine selections, impromptu speeches, etc., together with an abundance of good cheer, handed around at the right time, was highly enjoyable. The "Bees" deserve success and they are on the right road.

THE fifteenth annual session of the Louisiana Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church held its session at Zion Church, on Union street, Wednesday, Jan. 22d, Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., bishop presiding. On the call of the roll a quorum of members was found to be present. Rev. Moses Gregg was elected recording secretary of the conference, and A. W. Page, assistant secretary. The conference examined the character of its members, after which the committee on rules reported, and their report was adopted by section. The elders made their report in due form to the bishop's steward. On the 23d the committee appointed on the first day was requested to report to the bishop's steward on church taxation, and that officer called the roll of those still in the debt of the fund. Several clergymen of other denominations were introduced to the bishop and conference. The finance committee proceeded to collect the money from the different churches. It was moved that each member shall pay 25c for the institution of the Preacher's Fund Association. The committee on devotion made their assignments of ministers to preach in the several churches of the denomination in the city. Up to the time of going to press, the conference was still in session.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Short articles on educational topics solicited.)

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At no time since the war have the public schools of this city suffered so sadly in their efficiency as they are to-day. For months the teachers have sent up a wail of distress that should have moved the proper authorities to do *something* to ameliorate their wretched condition. Many of the school buildings are in such lack of repair, that during inclement weather, they are so many breeding places of pulmonary diseases for both teachers and pupils. We know not whom to blame; but presumably some one is to blame, and that some one is either the school board, the superintendent, or perhaps *all* of them. We know full well that the finances of the State are in a woful condition, and that the late epidemic rendered the situation doubly embarrassing. But while making due allowance for this fact, we are constrained to say that the present and pressing necessities of our schools are not of to-day. The cry of meagre salaries, poor pay, and at times, no pay at all, has been rung by the teachers for the last two years. Pitiful as these salaries have been, we learn that the School Board, in secret session during the present month, further diminished the compensation of this serviceable and hard-working class, by sixteen per cent. The most lamentable feature of the present and prospective aspect of our schools is, that the General Assembly appears to be unconcerned in devising means of relief. Thousands are appropriated readily for Constitutional Conventions, and other political schemes; our schools are left to thrive on their inherent virtue. One is at times almost led to believe that one of the policies of the party in power is to break down the public schools, that the teeming mass of ignorance which constitute the bulk of our educable population may grow up to be subservient tools in all the relations of life. No one act will so thoroughly tend to alienate and disgust the colored people with this regime, than a failure to give them steady and efficient school privileges.

Assuming throughout this article that our country brethren are more fortunate in their school interests than we of the city, we trust the Legislature, the City Council, and all other parties concerned will do something, and that speedily, to place our schools on a solid footing financially.

MADAME POMPADOUR'S GARTER is the name of a new, thrilling and historical romance of the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, by Gabrielle De St. Andre, now in press and to be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It is a romance of the days of Madame Pompadour, is a story of love, intrigue and facts, and will no doubt prove to be one of the most popular and successful novels that have appeared in print for years, for its pages will be courted and perused by all that are fond of a thoroughly good novel, for its great and absorbing interest. It will be issued in uniform style and price with "Theo," "Kathleen," Gabrielle," and "Miss Crespigny," published by the same firm.

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Merchant Tailor

33.......COMMON STREET.......13

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OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sha receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifie with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sha untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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184.......POYDRAS STREET.......184

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july-6 A. F. RIARD.

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The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

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